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SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1915

OUR DUTY TO THE FILIPINOS.

It now appears certain that one of the interesting topics for consideration in the coming session of congress will relate to the Philippines. Congressman Miller of Minnesota, who returned from Manila recently, is now in Washington with a bill knife out for the administration. He claims to have made a personal investigation of conditions in our insular oriental possessions, and says they are bad. The allegations are:

1. That anti-American feeling among the natives has been encouraged and loyalty discouraged by the elevation of disturbers and malcontents to office.

2. That the past achievements of Americans have been discredited, and that the natives now have scant respect for American people and institutions.

3. That graft is rampant among the native officials, who have stolen public lands and rifled the mails.

4. That the great sanitary work of Americans has been undone and conditions menacing to health of the people and of farm animals again exist.

5. That wholesale purloining, secured through political influence, have ruined the penal colony experiment.

6. That news, especially from the Moro country, is censored and true conditions concealed by the government.

7. That Filipinos have been put over the Moros, who have protested in vain that they want only white men in authority over them.

8. That business is stagnant and capital is leaving the islands.

For this alleged condition the administration of the governor general is blamed, it being asserted that Mr. Harrison, a young congressman from New York, was assigned to the post because he was imbued with the Bryan idea that the Philippines should be created into an independent government at the earliest possible moment and that the American flag should be hauled down within a few years at the farthest.

That the present administration in the islands has turned the government over to the natives too rapidly is undoubtedly true, and that thefts and embezzlements are common in all parts of the islands among the native officials, is also true.

But there is another side to it. Taking over the Philippines was a mistake. Those islands are so remote that whatever their government might be, it could not seriously interfere with American interests, provided such government was not our own. Admiral Dewey's objective was destruction of the Spanish fleet. That accomplished, he should have been permitted to sail away, as his was his wish.

The plan, fifteen years ago, was that we needed those islands for the expansion of our empire. The policy that then followed the flag was to annex every lip and the last for power, for conquest was invoked by those who wished to see those islands under the American flag. Trade does not follow the flag, but follows the lowest prices current—follows the lines of least resistance, as the trade of Canada with the United States, instead of with England, has demonstrated.

Then, there is the safety of the United States to be considered. The nearest part of the Philippines is more than six thousand miles from the west coast of the United States, but no more than six hundred miles from Japan on the island of Formosa and about thirteen hundred miles from the great Japanese naval base at Nagasaki.

Japan is not friendly to the United States. Their interests in the Pacific clash and war between the two countries, sooner or later, is certain unless we get rid of the Philippines, possessions we never could defend against the Japs and the first point they would attack.

Governor General Harrison has been trying to allow the Filipinos to govern themselves. We learn things by doing them, as every teacher knows, and the Filipinos never can

be trained to self-government simply by watching a government conducted by Americans. The only excuse we could have for interfering in Mexico, or in Cuba, or in Santo Domingo, or in Haiti or in Nicaragua would be the protection of American interests due to weakness of American territory. But no one claims that the Monroe doctrine extends beyond the limits of the western hemisphere, and, with justice, Japan claims a Monroe doctrine of her own in the Far East.

Hence, if the Filipino officials are stealing, they are stealing from Filipinos; if they are turning criminals loose, it is the Filipinos who will suffer from their own acts; if they are not preserving the public health, it is (their health); if they hate Americans, that is their own business, and if they are driving capital out of the islands, they never invited foreign capital to come to the islands and there is plenty of room for it at home wherever its home may be.

Any people will give themselves as good government as they are entitled to, and we can not give them a better one.

Those Villa men who had been spoiling for a chance to "clean up" the American patrols found, when the opportunity came, that the American enjoyed a chance to do a little cleaning up, and could do the job pretty well.

TIME FOR STOCK-TAKING.

Enjoying a condition of almost isolated tranquility among the great nations of the world, the United States has an unexampled opportunity to take stock of itself, to make a complete inventory of its racial, social and material assets, and to indulge in a deliberate and well-ordered housecleaning.

There is hardly a branch of endeavor or a class of citizenry in this country that is not affected, mentally and materially, by the unforeseen and yet tremendous upheavals in other continents. The mistakes and successes of other nations, mistakes and successes that have been half a century in accomplishment, now stand revealed to us, concrete, salient, epitomized.

In checking off and classifying our own past century of national life, the poorest as well as the most prosperous, the foreign-born as well as the native citizen, the artisan and the farmer, the politician and the churchman, advisedly may participate in the timely business of finding out in what measure they have contributed to or retarded the constructive advancement of their country.

It is probable that all of the nations now in the turmoil of war have done some of the wise things and some of the unwise things that have marked our own young national career; and now they are paying the price of their errors or gaining the advantage of their foresight. So that we have set us before us, on a vast and epochal scale, a demonstration of the vital experience of those other countries which are the parent lands of our family of states.

How many of their blunders have we committed or are we committing, how many of their excellences have we achieved or are we achieving? The opportunity for comparison is at hand, time for stock-taking, for governmental and industrial inventory-making.

Within a few days congress will meet in regular session, and more than five hundred men, each with a commission to have a voice in the making of laws and the shaping of government, will be there to participate. Many of them will patriotically try to do the best they can for their country, and many of them will devote their abilities to the manufacture of campaign thunder for use in next year's elections. Comparatively few of them are well equipped for the work before them. Some of them are totally without information in any measure of legislation.

The best that we can hope for from congress is that the people who understand something of the needs of the country will keep their representative and senators advised as to what should be done, and that the lawmakers will have patriotism enough to take good advice when it is given.

The British could make a few more charges at Gallipoli, and fewer in the newspapers. There would then be less necessity for the latter.

GERMAN PATRIOTISM.

It is a narrow man who sees only the gross and none of the virtues of his opponent. David Lloyd-George is proving himself a man of breadth and foresight by placing a proper value on and appreciation upon Germany's indomitable spirit in the conduct of her military operations.

It is not that German patriotism in the sense of love of country or deep sentiment for national ideals is greater or more profound than the patriotism of other belligerents or neutrals, but that the Teuton has the capacity for showing his patriotism in the way in which it can be most effective—by his earnestness of purpose.

It will not do to explain this aroused and zealous mental state of the German people by superficial phrases. The popular fashion is to account for it by saying it is a product of the "war machine," or that it is a result of national egoism that creates the belief that Germany is populated by a race of supermen.

These explanations are not sufficient. No machine, theoretical or practical, produces the spirit wherein patriotism is born. No egoism can teach self-sacrifice, for self-sac-

Ain't He the Meanest Man?



By Bushnell

rice is in its very nature a negation of egoism.

No one living under a republican form of government can cherish anything but antagonism for a monarchy ruled by militarism. The principles of the one are completely opposed to the principles of the other. Yet we see in Germany an intense love for country such as we might be proud of if this nation were to call upon its sons to give their energy, their substance, their lives for its maintenance.

Colonel Bryan favors peace at any price, but with him, peace and quiet are not synonymous terms.

A military man will tell you that it is a fine strategy to be able to retreat without running away.

China will now become a monarchy to avoid getting under the absolute control of a president.

The Germans are reported short of sausage, since they unloaded the dogs of war.

Political parties should make a list of party planks that are contraband.

Mr. Bryan is at peace with every nation except the United States.

With Scissors and Paste

THE DASH GUARDS.

Shoulder to shoulder, no sight is so fair.
Every man Irish from crown to tip.
Standing six feet in the breeches they wear.
"Divil a wan" is afraid of a foe.
Off to the front have the darlins' been sent.
Courage and honesty live in each breast.

Every last one of the laddies is bent on proving that Ireland has given her best.
Tears fill our eyes as the banners of Clare,
Donegal, Antrim, Down and Tyrone,
Mayo and Limerick, Cork and Kilbare,
Wave a farewell, and our hearts turn to stone.
All look to Ireland when men big and strong
Are needed in battle to uphold the right.

Ever have Irishmen fought against wrong
And carried the harp to the front of the fight.

God safely keep the dear laddies in green.
For their long mothers and wives
Hearts that are tender and wits that are keen
Must not be vanquished on land or on sea.

Bravely they're striving the right to defend.
Guard for old Erin each glorious boy.
When war is over then back to send,
Our lads and you'll give us unparelled joy.

—George W. Bonte.

THE ZEBRA IS EXPLAINED.

(Popular Science.)

Abbott Thayer, a prominent American artist, has devoted many years to a study of the colors of animals. He claims that each animal is colored by nature to protect itself against its own particular enemy. The zebra's coat is designed to confuse the enemy most dangerous to the zebra.

Working on these same lines, Mr. Thayer says that it is a great mistake to paint our battleships a plain gray. Although the war paint is much more suitable than the white paint used before the Spanish-American war, even the gray color is visible at a great distance. To prove his point the artist obtained permission from the war department to paint the torpedo boat destroyer Patterson according to his ideas. Long, wavy lines on the gray war paint attract much attention when the ship is close at hand, but when she steams away from the

observer she suddenly seems to disappear, as the wavy lines blend perfectly with the ripples and waves on the surface of the ocean.

SAD FACED THINKERS.

(Newark News.)

A patron of Mr. Dana's library observed that the people who browse in the fiction department look happy and peaceful and contented. While people who frequent the technical room look miserable. The phenomenon may be thus explained. The people in the technical room are engaged in thinking, and thinking is the most violent work that the human being does. A football player plunging through the line doesn't look happy. A runner winning a race wears a look of anguish. A man thinking is engaged in a more strenuous undertaking than football or foot racing. Of course he looks wretched.

JAMES EDWARDS' BUCKLE.

An intensive search for revolutionary war relics is being conducted in upper Manhattan and is proving fruitful. One of the most interesting of the recently found articles being a buckle with the inscription, "J. E. (George West, 28th regiment)." Roughly scratched on the reverse were the initials "J. E." Investigation has discovered the probable owner in the person of First Lieutenant James Edwards. A picture of the buckle has been reproduced in the English Army and Navy Journal.

SPOILED FOR THE CHURCH.

(London Daily Mail.)

As may be imagined many of the territorialists who came out to the front were, speaking generally, drawn from somewhat higher social spheres than were the members of the average battalion of regulars. This fact was brought home to me somewhat forcibly once when I happened to enter a wayside cafe. Seated in a backroom were a couple of territorial recruits. They were obviously of a superior stamp, and as the partition was very thin I could hear them talking. Presently I caught this scrap of conversation.

"You may believe it or not, my dear fellow," one of them observed to the other, "but I give you my word I was intended for the church. In fact, I was on the point of being ordained last August."

"What stopped you, then?" inquired his comrade, sympathetically.

"This—war, of course."

"PHILOSOPHIC DOUBT" IN THE COMMONS.

(Christian Science Monitor.)

Mr. Balfour's recent statement in the house of commons, in the course of which he once again defended the policy of the government in not publishing statistics of German submarine losses, had an excellent opportunity all its own coming from the mouth of "The Defense of Philosophic Doubt." Mr. Balfour was filled with philosophy about the matter, and the house with that quickness to grasp a convenient philosophical statement which is characteristic of the British mind. He settled himself down to supreme enjoyment as the first lord reasoned his way through "every gradation, from absolute certainty, by practical assurance, down to faint possibility." Were the admiralty to confine itself to enumerating cases of absolute certainty it would undoubtedly be understanding the truth; if it were to include all the cases of reasonable possibility it would be exaggerating the truth. A familiar disabbling view of the statesman and the philosopher.

A FRENCH-AMERICAN MAGAZINE.

The same French women who sent the collection of coats and toys to America for expedition and sale, under the auspices of La Vie Feminine, are publishing a monthly review for circulation in the United States. The review is half in French and half in English and is illustrated with photographs and drawings. It is primarily for women. The literary articles are in French and the fashion news, society items and stories about French life are in English. The contributors to the first number are Eugene Brieux, Tristan Bernard, Leo Claretie, Michel Corday, Jean Aicard, Marcel Bouterlin, Marcel Tenebre, Mme. Raymond Fernandez, Ernest Charles, Mme. Julia Bartet and the editor, Mlle. Valentine Thomson. The aim of the magazine will be to promote French

steers would eat their heads off through the winter. They were turned on alfalfa and pasture, and also given free access to damaged alfalfa hay and fodder. It cost Mr. Tammhill a dollar a month per head and at the same time furnished an income to the farmers in the deal from their land in the winter, and turned worthless hay into cash. It was a safe game for the farmer who received his money irrespective of what happened to Mr. Tammhill. The experiment proved very profitable. The steers grew steadily during the winter and put on a little extra flesh.

NEW BOTTLING WORKS FOR DEMING ANNOUNCED

(SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO MORNING JOURNAL.)
Deming, N. M., Nov. 27.—E. Gardner of El Paso, who was in Deming the first of the week, announced that he will open up a bottling works in Deming as soon as the building can be constructed for him. He has already ordered \$2,000 worth of bottles with the name of Deming on them. Although he has not signed a lease he is of the opinion that he will with the Wells-Pough Realty company and W. G. Witton for thirty-foot frontage on Silver avenue, near railroad boulevard. He expects to erect a modern, precast brick building and equip it with all the latest bottling machinery.

Mr. Gardner has Coca Cola rights for the three southwestern Mexican counties. The invigorating "coke" will be made right here in Deming and with Deming's famous pure water. The purity of the water is what attracted the factory to Deming.

GAS, HEARTBURN, INDIGESTION OR A SICK STOMACH

"Pape's Diapepsin" Ends All Stomach Distress in Five Minutes.

Time it! Pape's Diapepsin will digest anything you eat and overcome a sour, gassy or out-of-order stomach surely within five minutes.

If your meals don't fit comfortably, or what you eat lies like a lump of lead in your stomach, or if you feel heartburn, that is a sign of indigestion. Get from your pharmacist a fifty-cent case of Pape's Diapepsin and take a dose just as soon as you can. There will be no sour things, no belching of undigested food mixed with acid, no stomach gas or heartburn, flatness or heavy feeling in the stomach, nausea, debilitating headaches, dizziness or intestinal griping. This will all go, and besides, there will be no sour food left over in the stomach to poison your breath with nauseous odors.

Pape's Diapepsin is a certain cure for out-of-order stomachs, because it takes hold of your food and digests it just the same as if your stomach wasn't there.

Relief in five minutes from all stomach misery is waiting for you at any drug store.

These large fifty-cent cases contain enough "Pape's Diapepsin" to have the entire family free from stomach disorders and indigestion for many months. It belongs in your home.

NOW IS THE TIME

SAVE YOUR MONEY

What Did You Do With Last Month's Salary?

DID YOU ever figure it up! How much did you spend for clothing, food and rent? Did you spend it wisely?

WHAT BECAME of the rest? How much have you in your pocket? Not much! The too-handly dollar has a habit of spending itself.

FIGURE OUT 10 per cent of your salary each week and put it in THE STATE NATIONAL BANK before you spend a cent. You can do it—if you will. You can't be checked if you mean to win. A small amount will start you. Resolve to save—you will need it.

THE STATE NATIONAL BANK
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.
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United States Depository Santa Fe Railway Depository

Thank your lucky stars

if you feel that way about it when you get good service from your tires, but there is a deeper and more understandable reason.

The tire that you and every other motorist undoubtedly want most is not the result of hit or miss efforts.

Some great factory has gone to the limit in giving you the best that human ingenuity can produce, and stakes its reputation on the result.

That's how Diamond Tires are built and the great factory behind them is the largest rubber factory in the world.

The horse-shoe was all right to nail over the barn-door, but for the garage floor Diamond Tires on the wheels of your car constitute the best omen of good luck we know anything about.

DIAMOND "FAIR-LISTED" PRICES:

Size	Diamond Squeezee	Size	Diamond Squeezee
30 x 3	\$ 9.45	34 x 4	\$20.35
30 x 3 1/2	12.20	36 x 4 1/2	28.70
32 x 3 1/2	14.00	37 x 5	33.90
33 x 4	20.00	38 x 5 1/2	46.00

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"SQUEEGEE TREAD" TIRES

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Pyramid Pile Treatment Is Used At Home and Has Saved a Vast Number from the Horror of Operation.

Don't permit a dangerous operation for piles until you have seen what Pyramid Pile Treatment can do for you in the privacy of your own home.



Remember Pyramid—Forget Piles.

No case can be called hopeless unless Pyramid Pile Treatment has been tried and has failed. Letters by the score from people who believed their cases hopeless are in our file. They fairly breathe the joy of the writers.

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